No.	Publication No.	Title
1.	2002 - 269139	METHOD FOR RETRIEVING DOCUMENT
2.	2002 - 268677	STATISTICAL LANGUAGE MODEL GENERATING DEVICE AND VOICE RECOGNITION DEVICE
3.	2002 - 268676	LANGUAGE MODEL GENERATING DEVICE AND VOICE RECOGNITION DEVICE
4.	2002 - 259385	DEVICE, METHOD AND PROGRAM FOR RETRIEVING DOCUMENT AND RECORDING MEDIUM
5.	2002 - 221985	VOICE RECOGNITION DEVICE, MORPHEME ANALYZER, KANA (JAPANESE SYLLABARY)/KANJI (CHINESE CHARACTER) CONVERTER, ITS METHOD AND RECORDING MEDIUM WHICH RECORDS ITS PROGRAM
6.	2002 - 140094	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR VOICE RECOGNITION, AND COMPUTER- READABLE RECORDING MEDIUM WITH VOICE RECOGNIZING PROGRAM RECORDED THEREON
7.	2002 - 091967	LANGUAGE MODEL PREPARING DEVICE AND RECORDING MEDIUM WITH LANGUAGE MODEL PREPARATION PROGRAM RECORDED THEREON
8.	2001 - 312294	LEARNING METHOD OF TRANSDUCER TRANSDUCING INPUT SYMBOL SERIES INTO OUTPUT SYMBOL SERIES, AND COMPUTER-READABLE RECORDING MEDIUM WITH STORED LEARNING PROGRAM OF TRANSDUCER
9.	2001 - 236089	STATISTICAL LANGUAGE MODEL GENERATING DEVICE, SPEECH RECOGNITION DEVICE, INFORMATION RETRIEVAL PROCESSOR AND KANA/KANJI CONVERTER
10.	2001 - 188557	METHOD FOR GENERATING MAXIMUM ENTROPY VOICE MODEL
11.	2001 - 092489	CONTINUOUS VOICE RECOGNITION DEVICE
12.	2001 - 092488	STATISTICAL LANGUAGE MODEL CREATING DEVICE AND SPEECH RECOGNITION DEVICE
13.	2000 - 356997	STATISTICAL LANGUAGE MODEL GENERATOR AND VOICE RECOGNITION DEVICE
14.	2000 - 353962	METHOD FOR EXTRACTING INFORMATION FROM SYMBOLIC COMPRESSED DOCUMENT PICTURE
15.	2000 - 347687	DEVICE/METHOD FOR RECOGNIZING VOICE, FOR ANALYSING FORM ELEMENT, FOR CONVERTING KANA/KANJI, RECORD MEDIUM RECORDING VOICE RECOGNITION PROGRAM AND FORM ELEMENT ANALYSING PROGRAM, AND KANA/KANJI CONVERSION PROGRAM
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21.	2000 - 099082	VOICE RECOGNITION DEVICE
22.	2000 - 075885	VOICE RECOGNITION DEVICE
23.	2000 - 057151	DOCUMENT RETRIEVING METHOD, ITS EXECUTING DEVICE AND MEDIUM RECORDING ITS PROCESSING PROGRAM

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27.	11 - 272702(1999)	AUTOMATIC CHARACTER STRING CLASSIFICATION DEVICE, METHOD THEREFOR AND MEDIUM RECORDING CONTROL PROGRAM THEREFOR
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46.	03 - 157762(1991)	LANGUAGE PROCESSOR
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Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, 1998. ICASSP '98. Proceedings of the 1998 IEEE International
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Signal Processing Proceedings, 1998. ICSP '98. 1998 Fourth International Conference on , 1998
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Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, 2001. Proceedings. 2001 IEEE International Conference on ,
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Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, 2000. ICASSP '00. Proceedings. 2000 IEEE International
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ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) December 1992
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2 Queries: Web question answering: is more always better?   100%
Susan Dumais , Michele Banko , Eric Brill , Jimmy Lin , Andrew Ng
Proceedings of the 25th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval
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   that is now available online. Most question answering systems use a wide variety of linguistic resources. We focus
   instead on the redundancy available in large corpora as an important resource. We use this redundancy to simplify
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3 Evaluation of a simple and effective music information retrieval method   97%
Stephen Downie , Michael Nelson
Proceedings of the 23rd annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information
Write: AOuly 2000

   We developed, and then evaluated, a music information retrieval (MIR) system based
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   were converted to an interval-only representation of monophonic melodies and then
   fragmented t into length-n subsections called n-grams. The length of these n-grams and
   the degree to which we precisely represent the intervals are variables analyzed in this
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4 Using n-grams for Korean text retrieval   97%
Joo Ho Lee , Jeong Soo Ahn
Proceedings of the 19th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval
August 1996

5 Comparison of word-based and syllable-based retrieval for Tibetan (poster session)   91%
Paul G. Hackett , Douglas W. Oard
Proceedings of the fifth international workshop on on Information retrieval with Asian languages November 2000

   Tibetan retrieval based on automatically segmented words is compared with the use of
   overlapping syllable *n*-grams using a known-item retrieval evaluation. The optimal span of
   fixed-length *n*-grams is found to be 2 syllables, and indexing words is found to be as
   effective as indexing syllable bigrams.

6 Spoken dialogue technology: enabling the conversational user interface   85%
ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) March 2002
Volume 34 Issue 1
   Spoken dialogue systems allow users to interact with computer-based applications such as databases and expert
   systems by using natural spoken language. The origins of spoken dialogue systems can be traced back to Artificial
   Intelligence research in the 1950s concerned with developing conversational interfaces. However, it is only within the
   last decade or so, with major advances in speech technology, that large-scale working systems have been developed
   and, in some cases, introduced into commerc ...

7 Information extraction for Thai documents   85%
Rattasit Sukhahuta , Dan Smith
Proceedings of the fifth international workshop on on Information retrieval with Asian languages November 2000

An increasing amount of electronically available information is stored in Asian language documents, which makes Information Retrieval (IR) and Information Extraction (IE) for these languages important for a large number of users. Analysis and extraction of information in these languages presents several interesting problems not seen in Western European languages; these are interesting in their own right and for the insights they can give into more general IR and IE techniques. We describe the ...

8 Content-based language models for spoken document retrieval   82%
Hsin-min Wang , Berlin Chen
Proceedings of the fifth international workshop on on Information retrieval with Asian languages November 2000

Spoken document retrieval (SDR) has been extensively studied in recent years because of its potential use in navigating large multimedia collections in the near future. This paper presents a novel concept of applying the content-based language models to spoken document retrieval. In an example task for retrieval of Mandarin broadcast news, the content-based language models either trained with the automatic transcriptions of the spoken documents or adapted from the baseline language models usi ...

9 Building and using cultural digital libraries: Supporting access to large digital oral history archives   80%
Samuel Gustman , Dagobert Soergel , Douglas Oard , William Byrne , Michael Picheny , Bhuvana Ramabhadran , Douglas Greenberg
Proceeding of the second ACM/IEEE-CS joint conference on Digital libraries July 2002
This paper describes our experience with the creation, indexing, and provision of access to a very large archive of videotaped oral histories - 116,000 hours of digitized interviews in 32 languages from 52,000 survivors, liberators, rescuers, and witnesses of the Nazi Holocaust. It goes on to identify a set of critical research issues that must be addressed if we are to provide full and detailed access to collections of this size: issues in user requirement studies, automatic speech recognition, ...

10 Query expansion using phonetic confusions for Chinese spoken document retrieval   80%

Yuk-Chi Li , Wai-Kit Lo , Helen M. Meng , P. C. Ching
Proceedings of the fifth international workshop on on Information retrieval with Asian languages November 2000

This paper presents a method of query expansion based on phonetic confusions for retrieving spoken documents using text queries. This method is applied to a Chinese spoken document retrieval task. A series of experiments have been carried out for Cantonese broadcast news documents using a multi-scale syllable-based retrieval approach. Our results show an improvement from AIR (average inverse rank) of 0.481 to 0.491 when we apply query expansion based on phonetic confusions to our retrieval ta ...

11 Music digital libraries: Enhancing access to the levy sheet music collection: reconstructing full-text lyrics from   77%
syllables
Brian Wingenroth , Mark Patton , Tim DiLauro
Proceeding of the second ACM/IEEE-CS joint conference on Digital libraries July 2002
The goal of the Lester S. Levy Sheet Music Collection, Phase Two project is to develop tools, processes, and systems that facilitate collection ingestion through automated processes that reduce, but not necessarily eliminate human intervention[1]. One of the major components of this project is an optical music recognition (OMR) system[2] that extracts musical information and lyric text from the page images that comprise each piece in a collection. It is often the case, as it is with the Levy Col ...

12 Spoken content metadata and MPEG-7   77%
J. P. A. Charlesworth , P. N. Garner
Proceedings of the 2000 ACM workshops on Multimedia November 2000

The words spoken in an audio stream form an obvious descriptor essential to most audio-visual metadata standards. When derived using automatic speech recognition systems, the spoken content fits into neither low-level (representative) nor high-level (semantic) metadata categories. This results in difficulties in creating a representation that can support both interoperability between different extraction and application utilities while retaining robustness to the limitations of the extraction ...

13 Two approaches for the resolution of word mismatch problem caused by English words and foreign words in   77%
Korean information retrieval
Byung-Ju Kang , Key-Sun Choi
Proceedings of the fifth international workshop on on Information retrieval with Asian languages November 2000

In Korean text, recently, the use of English words with or without phonetic translation is growing at high speed. To make matters worse the Korean transliterations of an English word may be very various. The mixed use of English words and their various transliterations may cause severe word mismatch problem in Korean information retrieval. There can be two possible approaches, transliteration and back-transliteration method, to tackle the problem. We argue that our newly proposed transliterat ...

14 A practical query-by-humming system for a large music database   77%
Naoko Kosugi , Yuichi Nishihara , Tetsuo Sakata , Masashi Yamamuro , Kazuhiko Kushima
Proceedings of the eighth ACM international conference on Multimedia October 2000

A music retrieval system that accepts hummed tunes as queries is described in this paper. This system uses similarity retrieval because a hummed tune may contain errors. The retrieval result is a list of song names ranked according to the closeness of the match. Our ultimate goal is that the correct song should be first on the list. This means that eventually our system's similarity retrieval should allow for only one correct answer.

The most significant improvement our system has ove ...

15 Is Huffman coding dead? (extended abstract)   77%
Abraham Bookstein , Shmuel T. Klein , Timo Raita
Proceedings of the 16th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval July 1993

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